

J. J. Carter

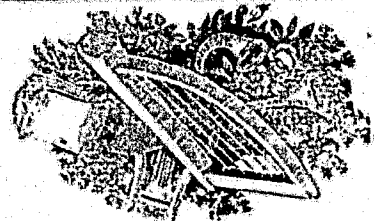
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POETRY.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

HOME.

O, Home! thou art in every place,
O'er all the boundless earth—
The centre of eternal space,
Where'er thou hast thy birth.
They say, "a thousand miles from home,"
As from the dearest thing
That links our souls, the more we roam,
The more it to us cling.
What thought ten thousand miles we run,
And add ten thousand more,
There is a Home—'tis like the sun
That travels still before.
Though not for us—though all be strange,
Yet fondest hearts there be,
In all the world's unmeasured range,
No home elsewhere can see.
O'er peopled realms, or deserts vast,
Thou still One Voice is heard—
'Tis Home—Home there her lot hath cast
Of man, or beast, or bird.
Within the forest's deepest shade,
Ten thousand depths around—
Home for each living thing is made
That creeps on the ground.
What life hath neither bed nor lair,
In silence, and in gloom,
Home finds the lonely floweret there,
The worm within the tomb.
Home, Home—it is eternal love—
His presence and his praise—
O'er all around, below, above,
Creation's boundless ways—
E'en in the poor, defiled heart,
The presence of His love,
God said, Let wickedness depart,
And He will dwell therein.
Blest Spirit, thou that Home prepare,
Do thou make clean, secure,
Let Love should seek his dwelling there,
His Home, nor find it pure.
Thou, when this earthly home shall fail,
As built on ev'ry sand—
Me to that heavenly mansion call,
Prepared not made with hands.
That Home of love, and joy, and peace,
No sorrow in the breast—
From troubling, where the wicked cease,
And where the weary rest.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE SHARK.

"FROM THE CRUISE OF THE MIDGE."
We were not, where we sat, much above
Four feet out of the water, and several flying
fish had come on board that morning, and just
as I was helping Dicky to a little water, to
wash down the soaked biscuit that through Len-
nox's kindness, he had been feeding on, dash-
ing a flying-fish flew right against Dennis Do-
navah's cheek, and dropped walloping and floun-
dering in the calm water, close under our coun-
ter, all linked together.
"Blazes, what is that?"
"Oh, what a beautiful little fish," said the
child.
But Dennis, honest man, did not recover his
equanimity during the whole meal. Immedi-
ately after breakfast, one of the men who was
looking out astern, sung out in a low tone, as
if afraid the fish should leap, "a shark, sir,
close under the stern." We gently hauled the
frigate's boat along side to be out of the way,
and on looking over the taffrail there was the
monster sure enough, about three feet below
the surface of the clear green water, eyeing us
with the greatest composure.
As if no way daunted, but as determined to
have a nearer and better view of us, he gradu-
ally floated up, until his dorsal fin was a foot
out of water, and his head but just covered by
it. We instantly got a hook baited, and let
down. The fish was about twelve feet long,
and, as I leaned over the vessel, when she
sank on the fall of the swell, I could have touch-
ed the monster's head with a handspike.—
There was something very exciting in being on
terms of such intimacy with a creature who
would have thought it capital sport to have
nipped you in two.
He eyed the bait and hook, and then drew
back about a yard from it, and ogled me again,
as much as to say, "not to be had so clumsily,
Master Brasil,—but if you would oblige me
with one of your legs, now, or even an arm, I

would vastly prefer it to the piece of rancid
salt pork you offer me, on that rusty piece of
crooked iron-rod there."

Here again he reconnoitered the bait, and
then looked up with a languishing eye at little
Dicky Phantom that Lennox was now holding
on the taffrail. "Ah," again said shark-ee to
himself, I make no question, "ah that's the
thing I want. What a morsel that would be,"
—and he made one or two rushes hither and
thither, as one had seen a dog do, before set-
tling on end, to look up at the morsel an urchin
is tantalizing him with. At length, seeing I
was so unaccommodating, so inexorable, as
not even to oblige him with a limb, and that
Dicky Phantom was altogether forbidden fruit,
he made an angry rush and vanished below the
counter.

"Poo, confound him, he can't be hungry,"
quoth Mr. Weevil the purser, who had hold of
the line, as he pulled it in, hand over hand un-
til the bait was close under foot, when just as it
was rising out of the water, the shark finding
that it must be either salt junk or no fare, made
a sudden grab at the bait, gorged it, and dash-
ed off with it, and, alack-a-daisy, with the pur-
ser also,—for dreaming no harm, he had taken
a turn round his left arm, as he hauled in the
line, which by the sudden jerk, ran,—and if
Lennox and old Drainings had not caught him
by the heels, he would have been overboard.
And there was the hideous fish, wallowing, and
floundering, and surging about within a fathom
of the purser, who was hanging over the stern
like a side of beef laid in, at sailing, for sea-
stock, his head dipping into the water every
now and then, as the vessel rose and fell, while
he struggled, and spluttered, and twisted, in a
vain attempt to get his arm loose,—while the
shark backed like a restive horse and dragged
and jerked about until I thought the purser's
fin would have absolutely been torn from his
shoulder.

All this while, the crew were like to explode
with laughter, while poor Weevil roared, "haul
me in, for goodness sake, or he will swallow
me,—haul,—haul!" Here his head would sink into
the water, and his sentence end in great coughing
and spluttering, until, just as he was on the
point of being suffocated, out his nob would be
dragged again by the pitching of the vessel, so
as to enable him to renew his shouts for suc-
cour. At length the shark being a good deal
exhausted, he was brought close under the
stern, when I sent two bullets from my double-
barreled Manton, through his head, right be-
tween his eyes.

"Ah," quoth old Drainings, the cook, that
has settled him, or the devil is in it,—so lend
a hand, (the marine had hold of one of the
purser's legs, and the artist! the other,)—
so lend a hand, Lennox, and dunning the lull, let
us house in Mr. Weevil. Ho, yo, yo, ho!"

The wounded shark had borne the loss of
his brains with great composure, but the instant
he felt the renewed pull at the pork in his maw
as he had only been stunned, he started off at
a tangent as strong as ever, and before you
could say Jack Robinson, the purser's star-
board leg was whipped out of Jack Lennox's
clutches,—but the one to port being in old
Drainings's iron claws, was held fast by the cook
for he was a great ally of Weevil.

As the poor purser rose with a jerk to the
surface, the shark, having had a momentary
scope to sink, kept his own so resolutely, that
clip, as a climax to the fun, the old cook was
torn from his hold, and away he went clinging
to the purser's leg, and if his own had not been
seized by Lennox and myself, he would have
been overboard also. I was now like to die
with laughter. I could scarcely keep my
hold,—as for speaking, it was out of the ques-
tion, for the shark, and purser, and cook, like
a string of Brobdignag sausages were floun-
dering in the calm water, close under our coun-
ter, all linked together.

"Mr. Peak, that boat-hook there—quick,
bring the boat-hook." Little Joe was no ad-
mirer of Weevil, and he made believe to hook
him by the waistband of the breeches, as he
struggled in the water, he contrived to dig the
sharp point of the instrument into his stern
frame more than once,—and at length when he
did catch him, it was by nothing that would
hold, but by one of the pockets of his coat,
which instantly gave way, and out flew into the
water, his snuff-box, pocket-handkerchief,
and a non-descript pouch of seal-skin rolled
up.

"Lord save us, dinna drown the spleuchin,"
exclaimed Lennox, as it dropped into the sea.

"Hook him again," shouted I.

"Oh, Lord, Captain, haul me in, haul me
in, or I must let go Mr. Weevil's leg," sung
out cooky.

"Don't for goodness' sake do that thing my
dear Mr. Drainings," roared the purser. Here
Joey caught him again with the boat-hook, by
the cape of his coat,—and, with the assistance
of two men, he had got him a foot or two out
of the water, when *seared*—the cloth was of
no kindred to that which composed Balfie Jar-
vie's skirts—gave way,—and down he plumped
again soused, and the splashing and blowing of fish
and cursing and coughing, and blowing of fish
and men, were renewed with two-fold extra-
vagance, until by a fortunate dig the iron hoop
was finally passed through the waistband of his

neither garment; and the canvass fortunately
holding, we hauled him in with Drainings
sticking to him like grim death or a big sucker-
fish,—then, by slipping down a bowling knot
over the shark's head and under his gills, we
hoisted him on deck, which he soon had all to
himself entirely.—I really expected he would
have dived it in with the lashing of his tail.—
We hammered him on the head until we had
crushed it to mummy, but like many other
strange fish, he appeared to get on as well with-
out brains as with. In fine he would have
taken the ship from us out and out, had not old
Shavings watched his opportunity, and nicked
on the tail with his hatchet, thereby severing
the spine, when a complete paralysis instantly
took place, and he lay still,—but even an hour
after he was disemboweled, he writhed about
the deck like an eel.

A BACHELOR'S REVERIE.

Fifty to a day! Fifty! little chance now of
my having a wife and a house full of "little
responsibilities," as Fanny Wright calls them.
Heigho! I'm getting to be—no, not a "mid-
dle aged gentleman," for I've been that, any
time the last ten years: no, I'm a gentleman
declining in years, may advertise for a house-
keeper without giving a handle to scandal to
make free with my character. Twenty-five
years ago, and I should have affronted the man
who foretold this; that I should be sitting this
day in an arm-chair, newspaper in hand, break-
fast before me, one foot on a cushion, and only
one cup and two eggs on the table. Newspa-
pers are stupid things; I'd much rather chat
over my morning-meal. Why the deuce am I
not married? Nobody makes tea fit to drink
now, and the toast never comes up to me hot.
What capital tea Lucy Smith used to make.
Poor Lucy; wonder what made me think of
her. People said Lucy and I would certainly
make a match, and so we should, I suspect, if
it had been for that cursed cousin of hers.
I'm sure she would have married me if I had
asked her; but I kept putting it off day after
day, and he—cut me out and be hanged to
him. I was a young gentleman then, and tho't
I could marry whenever I liked. "They went
away to the west and got rich; he's a member
of Congress, and she has grown fat, and rides
about in her carriage, with two or three grown
up daughters; pretty girls too, as I'm told, but
they'll never be like their mother. I've a rib-
bond of hers, that she used to wear round her
waist, and I bribed her little brother to steal it
for me, with the loan of my fowling piece; and
sometimes when it rains, and I feel sentiment-
al, I take it out of my writing desk and look
at it awhile, and think I'd throw it into the fire
—but I don't though, and there it is in the se-
cret drawer with my mother's picture, and the
last lock of my own hair. They make capital
wigs now by the way, nobody seems to sus-
pect that my curls are not the natural crop.—
Lucy used to say my hair was beautiful, and
I'm almost certain she cut off a lock once, when
I was asleep on the sofa. I wonder whether
she's lost any of her splendid teeth; mine have
stood it out pretty well, but they're going.—
Stomied said hers would last a long time, and
he ought to know. I must go to him and get
him to make me a couple of new ones. What
shall I do with myself to-day? I've given up
business and made money enough to last me my
time. I've no one to leave it to when I'm gone.
Where's the use of going on adding dollar to
dollar, and acre to acre, unless one has child-
ren to set up? Nine husbands and nine wives
created since yesterday morning. I dare say they
will have young sprouts—say four a piece on
an average; that's thirty-six little mouths to be
stuffed with bread and butter, and seventy-two
little feet to buy shoes for, and two hundred
and eighty little fingers to wash and keep clean!
No fool of a job that for the nine papas and
mamas. I was always remarkably fond of
children.

There is a new married couple moved into
the house over the way, on purpose to plague
me, I do believe; they seem to be very fond
of each other, and dreadfully happy. There's
a gig comes to the door every afternoon, and
he hands his wife in so carefully, and she smiles
at him so brightly as they drive off, that I'm
almost tempted to wish they might break their
necks before they get back. That's a nice
looking girl that has come to stay with them
during the honeymoon; she's the bride's sis-
ter or something, I dare say; the prettiest foot
and most roguish eyes I've ever seen—except
Lucy Smith's. I wonder if she's engaged to be
married; I don't see any very suspicious
young men come to the door, and— But
what the deuce is it to me whether she is or
not? I'm an old bachelor, and must go down
to the grave without leaving any body to cry
for me. I should like to see the girl nearer;
it's easy enough to get introduced into the
house, though I'm too old to marry; but there
is no reason that I know of, why an old fellow
like me, shouldn't do the polite thing to a new
comer into the neighborhood. I've a new
coat coming home, that, my artist says, will
make me look fifteen years younger—rather
impertinent by the way. I'm not so amazingly
old after all. When I sat down to breakfast
I felt rather blueish, and thought myself a Mo-

thuseiah. Poh, no such thing; I can walk as
briskly as ever—almost—I can ride, sing,
dance, no, I'd better leave out the dancing;
but what of that? I'm a good looking middle-
aged man, tired of living alone, and hang me
but, I'll make one more trial for the ring, if I
die for it. There's a pretty girl over the way,
and I'll send over a basket of grapes with my
compliments.

Giving the Bag is well known to be a cant
phrase among the gals, equivalent to discarding
a beau. A young gentleman went to make an
evening visit to a young lady, and upon enter-
ing the room found her laughing at something
right merrily—of course he inquired the cause
—she told him her mother had just been mak-
ing a pillow case and had sewed up both ends!
Well said the gentleman, it is pity she hadn't
sewed you up in it—yes, perty answered Miss,
and then I suppose you would have wanted her
to "give you the bag."

Ditto.—An honest farmer, rather ignorant
of the improved method of writing by abbrevi-
ation, went to a certain store with which he did
his trading, to make his annual settlement.
On looking over, he occasionally found charges
like the following—"To 1 lb. Tea" To 1 lb.
Ditto." Not knowing to the term ditto, he
concluded the account was not correct, and
posted off home to enquire into the affair.
Wife, says he, this is pretty business, there is
Mr. — has charged me with pounds and
pounds of ditto. Now I should like to know
what you have done with so much ditto? Ditto,
ditto? replied the old lady—I never had a
pound of ditto in the house since the Lord. So
back went the farmer in his dudgeon that he
could be charged with things he never receiv-
ed.—Mr. — says he, my wife says we never
had a pound of ditto in the house since the
Lord. The merchant thereupon explained the
meaning of the term and the farmer went
home satisfied. On his return his wife enquir-
ed if he had found out what that ditto meant?
Yes says he, it means I'm a darn'd fool and
you are ditto.

The Auctioneer.—There is no man who
spends so much breath, who talks so fast, and
is so lavish of words, as the auctioneer. He
repeats the same thing over and over again, and
never grudges his labor. He is fond of smart
sayings and sudden turns in the sense; and he
is witty, at the expense of his goods, or the ex-
pense of his customers. He can talk of sever-
al different things at once, and without confu-
sion. But he sometimes very judiciously mix-
es up different subjects in the same sentence.

For instance, lately dropping in at a book-
auction, there happened to be a man who an-
noyed the company and the auctioneer with a
seggar. The book had gone up to twenty-seven
cents and a half, and the auctioneer dwelling
upon it, cried, "And a half and a half and a
half"—when smelling the annoyance, he shout-
ed out, "D—n your seggar!—and a half, and
half, twenty-seven and a half—thirty—thirty-
two—and a half, and a half—kick out that
man with the seggar, and a half, and a half,
going, going—thirty-five, thirty-five—thirty-
seven and a half—curse that seggar smoke!—
and a half, and a half—I'd rather have the
devil about me—and a half, and a half, and a
half—it gives me the phthisis—and a half, and
a half—going, going—forty, forty cents—forty-
two—and a half, and a half, and a half—I
stove!—and a half, and a half, and a half—I
wish I had hold of that boy—and a half, and a
half—I'd choke the rascal—and a half, and a
half—going, going—who says forty five—not
half the price of the book—and a half, and a
half, forty-five and a half—forty-five—now
forty-seven and a half, and a half—a treatise on
the tooth-ache, gentlemen—who'll give fifty
cents for the tooth-ache—and a half, and a half,
forty-seven and a half—look at that boy there
—and a half, and a half—pocketing one of
those penknives—and a half, and a half—I
can't have my eyes every where—and a half,
and a half—fifty—fifty-two and a half—kick
all the boys out of the room—and a half—go-
ing, going, gone."—N. Y. Trans.

German Cemeteries. Beyond Frankfort,
on the great road to Breslau, there is almost as
little to interest the eye as before; the Oder is
left to the right, and the verdure which clothes
its banks is the only beauty that nature wears.
A solitary enclosure, on the summit of a small
rising ground, turned out to be a Jewish bury-
ing place, as lonely in its situation, and as neg-
lected in its appearance, as can well be imag-
ined. In so dreary a scene, these habitations
of the dead look doubly dreary.—The inscrip-
tions were all in Hebrew, and the stones were
overgrown with tall rank grass. The Chris-
tian cemeteries, on the contrary, in this part of
Germany, are kept with great neatness. Every
grave is in general, a flower bed. I walked
out one morning to the great cemetery of Ber-
lin, to visit the tomb of Klaproth, which is
merely a cross, and announces nothing but his
name and age. Close by, an elderly-looking
woman in decent mourning was watering the
flowers with which she had planted the grave
of an only daughter (as the sexton afterwards
told me) who had been interred the preceding

week. The grave formed nearly a square of
five feet: It was divided into little beds, all
crossed, kept with great care, and adorned
with the simplest flowers. Evergreens, inter-
mixed with daisies, were ranged round the bor-
ders, little clumps of violets and forget-me-not
were scattered in the interior, and in the centre
a solitary lily hung down its languishing blos-
som. The broken hearted mother had just
watered it, and tied it to a little stick to secure
it against the wind—at her side lay the weeds
she had footed out. She went round the
whole spot again and again, anxiously pulling
up every blade of grass—then gazed for a few
seconds on the grave—walked towards the
gate, and hurried out of the church yard.
[Russell's Tour in Germany.]

Happiness. It would form perhaps one of
the most amusing, if not the most instructive
chapter in poetic history, to compare the vari-
ous opinions expressed by the inspired con-
cerning happiness. He who dwells in a lonely
valley believes that happiness resides in the
crowded city among company and books; while
he who sighs among the rattle of other
men's chariot wheels, and the smoke of ten-
thousand chimneys, fixes the abode of happi-
ness by the side of some purring brook—beside
a green hill, where the wind is ever fragrant,
and the voice of nature alone is heard. The
highborn bard, sick of the courtesies of polished
society, sighs for pastoral solitude, where
flowers never fade, and flocks never stray, and
beauty is never out of blossom; the shepherd
bard, on the other hand, who has to wander
over moors and mountains, half choked in win-
ter with drifted snow, and half scorched in
summer with burning suns—who has to smear
and clip his flock, as well as to keep them from
the fox, and save them too from something in a
snow wreath, envies the opulent and longs to
be a lord. There was some sense in the re-
mark of a Scotchman, who in reading the saying
of Solomon, "Show is beautiful in its season,"
exclaimed, "Aye, nae doubt it was beautiful
to you, sitting with the rich vines and the leaves
of Jerusalem aside you: but had ye been a
poor stone mason ye would hae said no such
thing."—Cunningham's edition of R. Burns.

ANECDOTE.

"I am a Whig," was the reply of a young
sprig of the opposition, to a question of a re-
volutionary veteran, who inquired of him his po-
litical principles, "I am a whig," he continued,
"I support Whig principles; and the interests
of the country would be much enhanced should
those principles predominate?" "Do they not
predominate?" asked the veteran, "is not Gen.
Jackson President—and is he not a Whig?"
"No, Gen. Jackson is a Tory; Henry Clay and
Daniel Webster are whigs," muttered the
young man; "why this is strange—but pray
young man, did not Gen. Jackson fight for the
liberties of his country?—does he not adopt
the principles of Jefferson now?" "Yes," re-
plied the young man, "but he is a Tory."—
"Well," said the old man, "I voted for Jef-
ferson and the Tories voted against him because
he was a true Whig—I also voted for Jackson
because he was a Whig of the Jeffersonian
school—and in many of his opponents I recog-
nized some old faces, who were the bitter ene-
mies of Tom Jefferson, and who exulted pre-
vately over the victories of the British; these
men we called Tories." "But the times have
changed," replied the other. "Times change!
no doubt of that," said the veteran, "but time
cannot make General Jackson a Tory, nor Hen-
ry Clay and Daniel Webster whigs—that's a
fact." The young man took one road and the
old soldier another. The young man who fol-
lows the track of the Tories of '76 is now called
a Whig—and the old soldier who periled his
life upon the battle fields of the Revolution, is
now denominated a Tory!—Kinderhook's Co-
lumbia Sentinel.

College Divinity. At a late catechetical
examination in Trinity College, Dublin, an ex-
aminer, well known for his dexterity in badgering
blockheads, enjoyed the following treat.—Q.
It is recorded in scripture that a boast spoke,
what was the beast? A. A whale. Q. To
whom did the whale speak? A. To Moses in
the buirushes.—Q. What did the whale say?
A. Almost thou persuaded me to be a Chris-
tian. Q. And what did Moses say? A.
Thou art the man.

A student of the Law Seminary in Ohio,
coming into a house where a loaded pistol was
lying on the table, carelessly picked it up, and
asked the use they made of it, and without
waiting for answer, shot himself through the
head, and died immediately.

A Costly Coat.—The London correspon-
dent of the New York Observer says he has as-
certained that the coat which is a part of the
Court dress of Prince Esterhazy, an Austrian,
in London, cost 1000,000b or \$144,000, and
he estimates that the other parts of the same
dress cost as much as the coat. It is said that
every time he wears the coat it costs him a-
bout \$1000 to make good the jewels which are
brushed and shaken off in company. His
whole person sparkles with jewels.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 18, 1834.

The U. S. Telegraph, the organ of nullification, appears to think that the people of the north are a parcel of knaves and hypocrites because they will not embrace his metaphysical creed in politics. Its faithful friend and coadjutor, the Portland Advertiser, not daring to contradict this assertion through fear of offending its ally, nor fully to admit that it is true, lest its readers might not receive it as a compliment, appears disposed to compromise matters by admitting that the reproaches of the Telegraph are true when applied to the democracy of the north, but claims an exemption for its federal friends. Now the character of the editor of the Telegraph is pretty generally known as well as the political principles which he advocates. If any one wants further information on this subject he may look over the files of this same Advertiser from 1825 to 1830 and he may learn the estimation in which he was held by his present friends and allies. It is not to be wondered at that those reckless men who are seeking to break up the union of the States should find sympathy and encouragement from those who were once engaged in the same attempt. Though the federalists of New England may not think it expedient to hoist the five striped flag at the present day, yet their leaders are as anxious as ever to breed dissensions between the north and south.

We must confess that it is a new doctrine to us, that the mass of the population at the south are more virtuous and intelligent than those of the northern States, and we must be permitted to entertain doubts on the subject, notwithstanding the confident opinion of the Editor of the Advertiser, who boastingly tells us,

"Sir, if my judgment you'll allow, I've seen, and sure I ought to know."

But the Advertiser endeavors to account for this lamentable ignorance of the majority of the people in the Jackson States of Maine and New Hampshire, by stating that the political information is derived exclusively from administration newspapers, and that the editors of these papers are knaves and office holders. What a pity that these benighted people could not be favored with a glimpse of the truth, telling Advertiser. However we have done our duty in this matter, by informing our readers of the lamentable state of ignorance and vice in which they are considered to be by the federalists and nullifiers, and the means they would propose for enlightening them, viz: a plentiful supply of federal newspapers. But the great secret of the immense superiority of the south over the north in virtue and political intelligence after all is, as the Advertiser tells us, to be found in the stump speeches of the candidates for office.

This is a practice that has not much prevailed in this section of the country. It is true that Mr. Sprague endeavored, in imitation of his master, Henry Clay, to talk himself into office, and with equal success. Having acquired some celebrity as a speaker, he was disappointed to display his electioneering talents by public harangues against his political opponents. Whatever gratification he or his friends may have derived from these displays, the people in general were not pleased with this innovation upon the customs of the north, and were rather disgusted with a course which in their opinions rather savored of indelicacy and forwardness.

In conclusion, judging from what we know of the habits and feelings of the people of New England, if they are to remain immersed in the vice and ignorance which the Advertiser so much deprecates until they are rescued and enlightened by the stump speeches of the opposition, we fear it will hardly happen in time to secure Mr. Webster's election to the Presidency.

There is one other cause of the ignorance and vice of the people in the north, mentioned by the Advertiser, viz: office holders. This is a very pretty theory, that the people are deluded and influenced by office holders, but unfortunately it is contradicted by facts. In our large towns where the office holders under the general government are most numerous, the federalists are generally in the majority, while the free and independent yeomanry—the furrow turners as the federalists stile our farmers, serve to swell the triumphs of democracy and to keep down the tyranny of wealth and ambition.

New York. We lay before our readers the accounts that we have received of the glorious triumph of democracy and the cause of the people in the empire State, as New York is called. The Bank party have received their death blow, and the measures of the administration have been nobly sustained by the people of this great and flourishing State. We are happy to learn that the elections in the city were conducted with great order & quiet, notwithstanding the attempts of some incendiary politicians to light up the flame of strife and discord. There was one transaction during the election there which must excite the disgust and disapprobation of every unprejudiced mind. We allude to the public harangues made to the people by Messrs. Webster, Southard and Ewing, U. S. Senators. When we first saw the account it appeared to us almost incredible that these men could so far forget their dignity and their duty as to attempt to interfere in the elections of a State to which they did not belong. Had Jackson men been guilty of such an outrage upon decency, the federal press would have rung with execrations upon their effrontery. In a city like New York there is always excitement enough without foreign aid. Such interference could hardly be rebuked with too much severity.

At the writing of this article we have received but few returns from the elections in Mass. We have nothing to fear and little to hope from that State. Gov. Davis will probably be re-elected. We are informed that in Essex, North, Cushing (Bank) is elected to Congress in the place of Osgood (Democrat). If we receive further returns before our paper goes to press we shall lay them before our readers.

The Bank presses mourn terribly at the democratic triumphs. They have been killing off Jacksonism during the summer, but now it flourishes as vigorously as ever. The fate of the Bank is already sealed and its debtors and hirelings are beginning to tremble as their day of reckoning approaches. Their "facilities" and "fair business transactions" will soon have an end. In vain will they offer themselves in the market, there will be no one to purchase them, even at reduced prices. They may well lament the fate of so kind a master, for they will never look upon its like again.

A Probate Court will be held at the Probate office the fourth Tuesday of November.

The amount of gold coined at the Mint from 1st August last to 18th Oct. was \$1,900,000; from 18th to 25th Oct. \$341,000—total amt of new coinage, \$2,241,700.

From the Saco Democrat.

Victory! Victory!! DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT! THE BANK PARTY ROUTED! ALL HAIL NEW YORK!!!

The 3d, 4th and 5th of Nov. were glorious days for the Democracy of the Union. Our Bank foes are completely routed. The Bank bought presses themselves give it up. The Courier & Enquirer allows that Marcy will go in by a larger majority than in 1832, and the Commercial Advertiser says he will have more than 20,000 majority!

Never was there so much excitement at any election, and never was there so little disorder. The number of votes polled in the city is 33,821—694 more than were given in the Charter election last spring. The votes in the City were as follows:

Marcy.	Seward.
1st Ward —	805 official
2d Ward —	454 official
3d Ward —	384 "
4th Ward 58	"
5th Ward —	74 "
6th Ward 371	"
7th Ward 287	"
8th Ward 203	"
9th Ward 450	"
10th Ward 606	"
11th " 1112	"
12th Ward 624	"
13th Ward 425	"
14th Ward 453	"
15th Ward —	374 "
4589	1991

2698 majority.

The following statement comprises all the counties heard from. The reader will perceive that the actual majority, as reported in these thirty one counties, is 19,331; while, by the estimate of the Utica Convention, Marcy was allowed in these counties but 5050. We thus outrun, in 31 counties, the Bank party estimate 15,000 votes. The Bank Tories reckoned without their host!

Counties.	Marcy.	Seward.
New York	2327	
Kings	555	
Queens	139	
Suffolk	1184	
Westchester	754	
Putnam	400	
Dutchess	1011	
Columbia	300	
Rensselaer	25	
Washington	300	1500
Sullivan		63
Richmond	796	
Orange	1700	
Ulster	808	
Greene	100	
Albany	100	
Saratoga	100	
Schenectady	50	
Osgo	306	
Montgomery	886	
Oneida	400	
Schohaire	1102	
Herkimer	1423	
Clinton	600	
Warren	354	
Delaware	1788	
Onondaga	800	
Madison	450	
Chenango	1007	
Essex		600
Rockland	500	
	22494	2163

Actual majority for Marcy in 31 Counties 19331

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

The following gentlemen are returned from twelve Districts—all Jackson men, good and true:—Huntington, Barton, Cambreleng, White, McKeen, More, Ward, Becker, Brown, Sickles, Vanderpool, Edner, Pierson, Lansing, Cramer, Beardsley and Turrill.

VIRGINIA.

The work of instruction in the "Old Dominion" goes bravely on. Every day swells the expression of the popular will. Even Chesterfield, Mr. Leigh's native county, into which he made a journey last summer, in order to defeat the contemplated instructions, has declared against him. Our enemies evidently feel alarmed at the coming events. The shadows they cast are portentous. The insidious design of the Federalists and Nullifiers to betray this "Old Dominion" of Democracy into the hands of her ancient enemy, the Bank, is discovered. The People are awaking—already has a spirit gone forth from among them which cannot be resisted; and their voice is coming up like the sound of many waters, filling the hearts of our foes with horror and dismay, and inspiring our friends with renewed hope and confidence. We may confidently expect, therefore, that Mr. Leigh will be defeated, next winter, if there be any virtue in the instructions of the people; and that Virginia will stand forth before the world, regenerate—true to herself—true to her ancient great men—her Jefferson, her Madison—and true to the principles for which she and the Democracy of the Union have been contending now more than forty years.

IN MISSISSIPPI.

also, the People are up and doing. The papers are filled with the proceedings of public meetings which sufficiently show that a spirit is aroused, which all the united forces of the

Nullifiers, federalists, and Bankites together, cannot quell. We think scarcely a doubt can be entertained that Poindexter will be defeated and that Mr. Black will have "an invitation to resign." We subjoin the following resolutions, passed at a meeting in Covington County as indicative of the spirit that generally prevails:

"Resolved, That we have no confidence in Gen. Poindexter, believing that he has wilfully misrepresented our wishes and best interests, in the Senate of the United States, and instruct the Representative from this County not to vote for him.

"Resolved, That we disapprove of the general course pursued by John Black in the United States Senate; and if any resolution should be introduced into the next session of the Legislature, inviting said Senator Black to resign his seat in said Senate of the United States, we also instruct our representative to vote for such resolution."

OHIO.

In relation to the late election in Ohio, the Cincinnati Republican remarks: "The democrats had to contend against all sorts of political factious—against high tariff Clayites, against free trade Calhoun men, against consolidation ultra federal Webster men, and *quid nunc* McLean men. In the Governor's election we have had the pleasure of thrashing them all." [Saco Democrat.

Federal gain in Pennsylvania.—The federal papers boast of a gain in Pennsylvania, and to make it out they compare the vote which Gen. Jackson received in 1832 with the Congressional vote at the late election. But is it not fairer to compare the votes for Congressmen then with the votes for Congressmen now? The Pennsylvania of last Monday gives the majority in each congressional district throughout the State in 1832, which shows that so far from there having been a federal gain, there has been a great democratic gain. It is as follows: In 1832 the democratic majorities over the federal majorities in all the districts throughout the State were 2,285; in 1834 it is 15,479, giving a clear democratic gain in two years of THIRTEEN THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND NINETY FOUR VOTES. So much for a federal tory gain in Pennsylvania.

FEDERAL SHOUTS.

The ding-dong about federal victories raised by the Bank press, is the same thing that it has been for the last seven years—only it is vastly more false and groundless, this year, than ever before. Not an election takes place, but they shout "victory, victory!" Let us for a moment look at the results of the elections over which they are still shouting; and we shall find that they have not only achieved no victory, but are actually receding further and further from the goal of their desires. Never in any elections, has the Democratic party gained more solid accessions of strength, than in those which have just terminated.

We have gained six Representatives to Congress from Georgia—six in Pennsylvania—one in Louisiana—one in Illinois—one in South Carolina, and defeated all but one of the opposition candidates in Vermont. There is no doubt but we shall gain one at least in this last State, which will make our whole gain sixteen! The Bank has gained one in Maine, and two, probably, in Ohio, leaving our gain over the Bank at THIRTEEN, and a difference in our favor in the next House of Representatives of TWENTY-SIX VOTES! The tory wigs shout "victory," we suppose, because the majority against them in the House will be only twenty-six greater than it now is!

Now let us look at the Senate. We have gained one member from New Hampshire, one from New Jersey, secured a gain of one from Maine, and one from Mississippi, and have more than an equal chance of gaining one in Rhode Island and one in Virginia. Counting but one of the two last, it gives us a gain of five Senators in Congress, making a difference of TEN VOTES in our favor! Another ground for federal shouts of victory! A loss in the Senate—the "forlorn hope" of Bank federalism—of only TEN VOTES, and, probably, a loss of the ascendancy in that body!—[Age.

BUSINESS—CROAKINGS OF PANIC-MAKERS.

Business was never better than it is at this moment. The abundant crops of the former command cash and the highest price. All kinds of labor is in great demand, and well paid for. Nobody complains but the Bank tories. Nobody feels any "pressure" or "distress" but they. They are both "panic-stricken" and "distressed" at the glorious results of the late elections, and the disastrous and total defeat of all their schemes! Where now are the "panic and distress orators"? Where now are the "travelers in distress," stoutly declaring that not a single Democrat could be found in all their travels? Where now the "ruin" so feelingly portrayed by the Bank Attorneys, as about to fall upon the country? Where now the predicted "bankruptcy"—the "merchants failing"—the "Banks breaking"—"laborers out of employ"—"wool a drug"—"produce worthless"—"commerce destroyed"—"credit annihilated," which we were to see this fall, if the deposits were not restored and the Bank rechartered? Where now, the gadders from house to house with bank memorials, containing all these false and wicked assertions of present and approaching ruin? Where now those ill-omened prophets of the Senate chamber, who declared in most oracular language, that the distress of last spring was NOTHING, to what we should expect in AUGUST, SEPTEMBER, AND

THE SUCCEEDING MONTHS? Their predictions have been proved as false, as they were wicked! The gadders of the Bank are at home, mourning over the prosperity of the country, and the failure of their machinations! The blistered tongues of the Bank prophets are smarting in silence, or writhing in "groans of distress" over the public joy, and their own wretchedness, standing as they do on the verge of political death!—Peace be to their ashes! [Age.

An Excellent Sentiment. Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, in an address to his constituents, resigning his seat in Congress, says:

"A man's opinions are his own; but his vote as a representative is the property of the People who made him their agent; and to preserve his integrity to himself, and act justly to his constituents, there is but one course, it seems to me, that a proud and honest man can take, when these conflict with each other—that is, to resign his trust, and let the will of the majority be exerted as it should be.—[Cecil (Md.) Gaz.

HARD MONEY against PAPER MONEY!

The following pledge, signed by the Representatives just elected to Congress from New York, shows the principles which were put at issue and in support of which the Democracy of the empire state gave in their votes at the late election:—[Age.]

Pledge of the Democratic Candidates. The undersigned, selected by the Democratic Republican Nominating Committee for members to represent this Congressional District, are uncompromisingly opposed to any Bank of the United States, in any shape or form, or upon any conditions whatever, and to any Bank charter or other exclusive privileges for the District of Columbia. They are in favor of gradually suppressing the issue and circulation of Bank notes of a less denomination than twenty dollars, and of abolishing imprisonment for debt. New York, 25th October, 1834.

C. C. Cambreleng, Campbell P. White,
Ely Moore, John McKeen,
Charles G. Ferris, John I. Morgan.

"It is Jackson doctrine and not Whig doctrine which requires a member of Congress to resign as soon as a majority of his constituents have changed their opinions."—Ken. Jour.

Here is an open and unblushing avowal of that hateful federal principle which exalts the servant above his master, and proclaims the Representative independent of the instructions of that body which he represents! The very principle which practically applied gave to the opposition the majority which enabled the Bank to control the vote of the United States Senate during the last session of Congress, rendered the proceedings of that body a disgrace to the American name. John Quincy Adams, the last federal President of the United States, it is well known, reproached the idea of a representative being "palsied by the will of his constituents;" and now the Kennebec Journal the leading federal paper in Maine, calls it "Jackson doctrine and not Whig doctrine" which requires a representative to resign his seat when the course he pursues ceases to give satisfaction to a majority of those whom he is chosen to represent.

This avowal contains more truth than we often find comprised in so small a space in an opposition paper. We perfectly agree with the Journal in the assertion that this is "Jackson doctrine."—It is really the true Democratic Republican doctrine—the same under which Mr. Rives acted when he last winter resigned his seat in the Senate, and which more recently caused Mr. Lytle of Ohio to resign his seat in the House of Representatives. It is doctrine of which no Republican should be ashamed, and the practical application of it in their own cases by the two gentlemen last named, adds lustre to their previously exalted characters, and respects imperishable honor upon the principles of the party to which they belong well may it be scoffed by the polluted presses of the opposition, or mocked by such servile hirelings as Bell, Sprague and their associates; but their mercenary feelings and aristocratic principles are incapable of conceiving an honorable sentiment, or acting from a disinterested motive.

By the Constitution of this State, the Judges of our Courts are appointed during good behavior, until they attain to the age of seventy years. As "good behavior" is an exceedingly indefinite term, there is small danger of removal for lack of it. Impeachment is a mere farce, and a few judges are deferred from doing what is good in the sight of their own eyes, through any fears they entertain of such nugatory process. This feature of our Constitution, except the limitation of seventy years, is copied from the Constitution of the U. States, and both are borrowed from the British Constitution. This provision in the compact of our rights, is so glaringly defective, anti-republican, and repugnant to the spirit of our civil institutions, the genius, origin, and policy of our government, that it is wonderful how it first became incorporated there, and much more so, that it is suffered to remain. In England, the King, Lords, and Commons, are three distinct sources of power. Hence the propriety of a Judiciary independent of either, to arbitrate between the conflicting claims of all. But even in England, the Judges are amovable by address of both houses of Parliament to the Crown. In this country, however, where the People are the only fountain of sovereignty, the Judiciary, composing one entire class of more upper servants, have absurdly and imprudently enough been rendered independent of their masters, and placed beyond the conservative influence of impending responsibility and minatory con-

trol. Besides the manifest incongruity between this and other parts of our democratic system, there is in the tenure of office for life, the reprehensible elements of downright injustice. As forty-five may fairly be taken as the average of appointments to the Bench; and seventy, as the limit of continuance there, twenty-five years results as the mean duration of a Judge's official life. A time abundantly sufficient for the perpetration of much evil. During such period, men may arise more capable of serving the public.—And why should the people be deprived of the services of their best servants? Or, consciously secure is the impregnability of place and station, what adequate security have the people against the rust of indolence, the anility of premature old age, or the arbitrary and aristocratic biases, derived from education and long cherished predilections, fostered by pride or long dormant desire, for purposes inimical to the government and institutions of our country. It is of the highest consequence to the people that our Judges should be sound democrats, friends to liberty and republican equality. According as they are well or ill affected towards the principles of republicanism, so will they administer the laws, and give them a shape and tendency to meet their own political views. It is of more importance, that the Judiciary department of the government should be free from the taint of aristocratic or monarchical tendencies and partialities, than that the Legislative or Executive departments should be so exempt. Mistakes committed by the latter are within reach of the people, and soon are rectified through the agency of the ballot box, or countervailing and emendatory legislation. But it is not so easy to obviate the pernicious consequences of anti-republican decisions in our courts of law; and as our lawyers instinctively look to the fountains of English jurisprudence for their illustration, if not the law, on American cases, much caution is requisite in selections for the Bench from that profession, to take men whose devotedness to the principles of the British Constitution shall not be an overmatch for the love of their own. Since the defeat of the Monarchist party in the formation of the Constitution of the U. States, the Judiciary of our country has been the strong post and rallying point of that party, to whom we are indebted, through carelessness of the democrats, for the anomalous feature in that instrument, which relates to the tenure of judicial office. Through the extra-judicial legislation and decisions of the Courts, the federal party hope to mould our government to suit their own peculiar views; and no truer touch-stone exists, by which to try the sincerity of democratic professions made by public men, than the candidates they recommend for the Bench.

A federalist at heart true to the instinctive biases of his nature will invariably prefer a federalist for that station, or some one who has lived from youth to manhood or old age, imbued with the doctrines of federalism. The "reason is too obvious. A judge, appointed for life, or till the age of seventy, is independent of the people; above the laws, he may be well called a sovereign; since virtually, he "can do no wrong." Office for life is to the federalists, what Diana was to the Ephesians. The reason commonly assigned for the anomaly we are considering, in our mind, has very little weight. It is pretended, that judges act with more firmness when not amenable to the people. That the more independent the tenure of their office, the greater will be the impartiality of their decisions. Is not the same argument equally applicable to all high officers? Would not Governors, Senators, and almost all public servants, act with more firmness and contempt of public opinion, if appointed for life and rendered independent of the people? Do we not see Senators in Congress, appointed for only six years, setting at naught the popular will and denying the right of instruction? Common observation teaches, that the further men are removed from accountability, the more arbitrary, partial, and anti-republican is their conduct. The political condition of a judge is in itself despotic; and surely he needs no more independence and sovereignty of power, than a Sheriff, who executes the laws.—[Bangor Repub.

The brig William Tell, Capt. Riley, from Tangiers, which arrived a few days ago at New York, brought to this country a magnificent present of animals from the emperor of Morocco to the President of the United States. Among these, we understand, is one of the largest and finest lions ever brought to America. Capt. Riley, who brings these animals, is the same individual whose narrative of his captivity on the coast of Africa, his journey across the great desert, and his excruciating sufferings in various ways, excited such intense interest a few years ago. The lion has been put into the hands of the keeper of the New York Menagerie, in the Battery, to be taken care of until the pleasure of Congress shall be expressed. Besides this lion, Capt. Riley brought a pair of most beautiful coal Black Arabian ponies, of exceeding fleetness. These are a part of the same present from the emperor Morocco.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE POST-OFFICE.

The federal tories have a very confident way of asserting the most deliberate falsehoods, Mr. Webster in his late dinner speech, after asserting a most direct and palpable falsehood respecting the Branch Bank at Portsmouth, said "these are facts—made known to the world—not disputed." The last Coffin Hand-bill Journal says it "is not denied" that Major Barry has squandered "eight hundred thousand dollars" of the public money. It has always

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AMBITION.
For I am one, though young yet old enough to know Ambition is a demon; and I fly from what I fear. And Fame has eagle wings, and yet she mounts out as high as man's desires. When all gained how little then is won! And yet to gain that little, how much is lost! Let us once aspire, and madness follows. Could we but drag the purple from the hero's heart; could we but tear the laurel from the poet's throbbing brain, and read their doubts, their dangers, and their despair, we might learn a greater lesson than we shall ever acquire by musing over their exploits or their inspiration. Think of unrecognized Caesar, with his wasting youth, weeping over the Macedonian's young career! Could Pharsalia compensate for these withering pangs? View the obscure Napoleon, starving in the streets of Paris! What was St. Helena to the uttermost of past glory might illumine even that dark imprisonment; but to be conscious that his supernatural energies might pass away without creating the miracles—can the wheel or rack rival torture of such a suspicion? Lo! Byron, bending o'er his shattered lyre, inspiration in his very rage. And the poet could sing even this child of light. To doubt of the truth of the creed in which you have been nurtured is not so terrific as to doubt respecting the intellectual vigor on whose strength you have staked your happiness. Yet these were mighty ones; perhaps the records of the world will not yield us three more to be their mates. Then tremble, ye whose cheek glows too warmly at their names! Who would be more than man should tear lest he be less.

Yet there is hope—there should be happiness—for them—for all! Kind nature, ever mild, extends her fond arms to her truant children, and breathes her words of solace. As we weep to her indulgent and maternal breast, the exhausted passions, one by one, expire, like gladiators in yon huge pile, that has made barbarity sublime. Yes there is hope and joy—and it is here!

Where the breeze wanders through a perfumed sky, and where the beautiful sun illumines beauty. On the poets form, and on the conqueror's arch, thy beam is lingering! It lingers on the shattered porticoes that once shrouded from thy overpowering glory, the lords of earth; it lingers upon the ruined temples that, in their desolation, are yet sacred! 'Tis gone as if in sorrow! Yet the woody lake still blushes with thy warm kiss; and still the rosy light tinges the pine that breaks the farthest heaven!

A Heaven all light, all beauty and all love! What marvel men should worship in these climes? And to a small and single cloud is sailing in the immaculate ether, burnished with twilight, like an Olympian chariot from above, with the fair vision of some graceful god!

A PAIR OF STAYS.—For the information of our fair readers, who may be interested in learning whatever relates to the "making up" of a beauty, we will copy Mrs. Trollope's account of a Belgian lady's stays, or—in more modern language—corsets. "They were unquestionably (says Mrs. T.) of many pounds weight; and were furnished on both sides with iron bars, which one should think, must enter, it not into her soul, at least into her heart, every time she stooped. An examination of this machine enabled me to comprehend the meaning of a term in common use among us. I have often felt at a loss to know why a lady's corset should be termed 'a pair of stays'; but which this massive fabric before me, I at once perceived its origin and meaning.—Ribs of steel are enclosed within it on each side, and it could hardly be better described than by calling it a pair of stays. About half way down the sides of this ponderous structure is a huge solid roll of stuffing, which nearly surrounds the waist, and on this the petticoats are suspended."

Among the decision made by the Supreme Judicial Court at the Middlesex session, 18th Oct. inst. was one relative to a claim made by the Selectmen of Charleston, to restrain the burying of Roman Catholics in that town.

Austin, Plaintiff, vs.
This was an account to recover a penalty claimed by reason of a breach of the by-laws of the town of Charleston.

The third clause of the by-law prohibited the exercise of the employment of funeral undertakers, without the license of the Selectmen; and the 4th prohibited the bringing of any dead body into the town for the purpose of burial, &c. The authority to make the by-laws in question, was supposed to be derived from the Statutes authorized the Town of Charleston to establish a Board of Health. The case came up on exceptions to the opinion of the Court of Common Pleas.

Judge Wilde gave the opinion of the Court. After stating the nature of the action, the by-law, and the Statutes upon which they were founded, he alluded to the facts set out in the record, from which it appeared that after the making of the by-laws, the Catholic Bishop applied for a license to be granted for a funeral undertaking of his denomination; and also requested permission to have two infants of his congregation, that had died in Boston, interred in a burial ground that he had purchased in Charleston. The Selectmen in their reply stated, that they were constrained from a sense of duty, to refuse the request, as the avowed object declared in town meeting, of Roman Catholics within the limits of the town, &c. Notwithstanding this refusal, the Bishop directed the burial to take place; and the present action was brought to recover the penalty. The question was whether these by-laws were

valid. It did not appear that these by-laws were intended as a regulation for the preservation of the health of the community, but as a prohibition of bringing dead bodies into the town to be buried. The Statute of the General Court did not, by its terms, authorize such a restraint; and considering the immediate vicinity of the capital, having a dense population crowded within a small peninsula, it could not be well inferred upon any principle of policy. The object of the by-laws—if it could be gone into in this inquiry—was manifested by the refusal of the Selectmen to the Bishop's request. Such an intention, if avowed by the town, was not legal, and was contrary to reason.

A by-law must be reasonable to be valid. This was valid also upon another ground, as it imposed a restraint upon the mode of using a man's property. The Bishop was owner of the land, and no restriction could be placed by the town on the free use of it.

This would be a sufficient reason for considering it invalid, without recurring to the other ground.

A by-law void in part is void in the whole, unless the provisions are clearly independent of each other. Comyn Dig. "By-law," c. 7.

But here the one was intended to depend on the other, and the objects were not lawful. Judgment against the Plaintiff, and for cost. —[Boston Weekly Messenger.]

A difficult case. A fellow, half seas over, and tacking on both sides of the way, yesterday inquired the direction to a certain street. "Keep straight ahead," was the reply. "Straight!" exclaimed the fellow, just ready to go upon the other tack, "I can't do that."

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS.
The title of a new weekly Paper, devoted to the publication of standard works of the best writers. It is well printed on paper of the finest quality, and contains entirely of them; each number contains sixteen 4to. pages, making one volume of 222 pages per annum.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"REPUBLIC OF LETTERS." Under this title, Mr. Wm. Pearson, of this city, has commenced an enterprise which we really think deserving very great success. It is a publication which, in the shape of a quarto newspaper or Magazine, is intended to furnish the public with a copy of a great number of the most approved and elegant works of English Literature. The publication contains sixteen pages, quarto, and is sent out larger than the London Magazine. The paper on which it is printed is not merely beautiful to the eye, but of the best quality, and sized so that one may write on it without its blotting. The typography is at once legible, and the whole work is executed with far more the appearance of London than New York. To show the reader at what a cheap rate a library may be procured through the means of this publication, we may mention that the first number, containing Mackenzie's "Man of Feeling," and a fourth part of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield,"—for all which the price is only six cents. When enough numbers are printed to make a volume, the subscribers will have, in the compact form of one neat quarto work, what in any shape was never published without extending through many volumes. From what we know respecting this novel and laudable enterprise, we have the greatest confidence that the selection of works for the Republic of Letters will always be submitted to the decision of gentlemen of such standing in Literature, as to insure that only the choicest productions will find a place in it.—[N. York Evening Post.]

"We have before us the 3 first numbers of the Republic of Letters, a publication the design and scope of which the reader may remember we took some notice several weeks ago. In these three numbers, each of 16 small quarto pages, are contained the whole of Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, the whole of the Vicar of Wakefield, and more than half of Crabbe's best work, the Tales of the Hall. These works, in the ordinary shape, occupy four or five duodecimo volumes, and could not be procured at less than from three to four dollars. In the Republic of Letters they occupy three numbers, a paper the size of this journal, as folded for delivery, and are sold at the prodigious low price of eighteen cents. This is making literature cheap indeed, and depriving poverty of one excuse for ignorance. And let it not be supposed that this extraordinary cheapness is attained by printing the works on poor materials. On the contrary, the typography is uncommonly beautiful, and the paper is of a quality much superior to what is commonly used in book printing, even for the best Boston editions, as is as white as snow, is composed either wholly, or in great part, of linen, and may be written upon as smoothly and fluently as the sheet on which we are inditing this article, which is on Clifton's best."—[Evening Star.]

"Under this title, Mr. William Pearson has commenced a weekly Periodical, which is certainly the cheapest ever came into our notice. It is calculated to embrace only standard works. The first number contains Mackenzie's Man of Feeling, and one fourth of the Vicar of Wakefield, the price of which is but six cents. The fifty two numbers, or the year's publication, will, at this rate, contain some fifty or sixty of the best works in the English language, and cost but three dollars. The paper and typography are besides elegant."—[Courier & Enquirer.]

JOHN S. LIVERMORE,
late of Livermore, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

RICHARD MERRILL,
Livermore, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness and despatch at this

OFFICE

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
Copy, Attest: J. COLBY, Register.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

OF USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING KNOWLEDGE.
To be illustrated by numerous Engravings.
By the Boston Bewick Company.

THE success which has attended the publication of the best Magazine from the English Press, has led to preparations for issuing a periodical more particularly adapted to the wants and taste of the American Public. While it will be the object of the proprietors to make the work what its title indicates, it will nevertheless contain all articles of interest to its patrons which appear in foreign Magazines.

Extensive preparations have been entered into, both with artists and authors, to furnish from all parts of the Union, drawings and illustrations of every subject of interest, which the publishers confidently believe will enable them to issue a work honorable to its title, and acceptable to the American Public.

The first number of the American Magazine, illustrated with upwards of Twenty Splendid Engravings, will appear on or before the first of September, and be continued monthly, containing between forty and fifty important articles, and be furnished at the low price of two dollars per annum. It will comprise—

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of distinguished Americans; Views of Public Buildings, Monuments and Improvements; Landscape Scenery; the boundless variety and beauty of which, in this country, are so admirably adapted to the eye; and the most interesting and instructive descriptions of the character, habits, &c. of Birds, Fishes, Insects, together with every subject connected with the Geography, History, Natural and Political Science of our country. Illustrated in a familiar and popular manner.

FREEMAN HUNT,
Agent for the Boston Bewick Company,
47, Court Street, Boston.

Boston, July 19, 1834. 10

PRIZE TALE.

THE time limited for the receipt of Articles for the Prizes has expired, and the publication of the several manuscripts has been commenced, and will be continued, till the budget of original matter received, is exhausted. As the publishers of the Galaxy mean to faithfully perform the promise made that paper one well worth the patronage of the reading public, they have decided to repeat the offer of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, in the sums as before, viz: Fifty Dollars for the best original Tale; Twenty-Five Dollars for the best Original Poem; and Twenty-Five Dollars for the best Original Essay.

The writers are at liberty to select their own scenes and characters; the publishers having decided not to confine them to any particular age or country. The manuscripts must be sent to the Editor of the Galaxy, post paid, till the last of April, 1835, and the award will be made during the month of May following. The address of the writer should be enclosed in a sealed note marked only with the directions of the successful writer only will be opened.

In addition to the matter contributed for the prizes which will continue to be offered, the publishers, determined to spare no pains to make the Galaxy a useful, readable, and interesting paper, have engaged contributions from the pens of practiced writers. To say they have done all they can do, would be a contradiction to the present expression of their intention to increase their efforts to merit patronage, as that patronage increases.

Although our list of country exchanges is already sufficiently large, and we have felt obliged to decline new exchanges, we now offer an exchange to any country editor who will give this notice a few insertions.

Terms of the Galaxy. Three dollars per annum. Persons at a distance who order the paper, are expected to pay in advance, and to give satisfactory reference in the city. Persons obtaining subscribers, and remitting fifteen dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

Boston, Sept. 13, 1834. 10

To the County Commissioners of the County of York, respectfully represent the undersigned, inhabitants of Porter and Cornish, that a new road from Porter to Cornish, in the County of York, is now being opened, and that the road from said Cornish to Cornishville, on the route to Portland, is crooked and hilly, and that your Petitioners in said Cornish, are suffering great inconvenience in traveling on the road between those two places, and are now being opened, and that the road from said Cornish to Cornishville, on the route to Portland, is crooked and hilly, and that your Petitioners in said Cornish, are suffering great inconvenience in traveling on the road between those two places, and are now being opened, and that the road from said Cornish to Cornishville, on the route to Portland, is crooked and hilly, and that your Petitioners in said Cornish, are suffering great inconvenience in traveling on the road between those two places, and are now being opened, and that the road from 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